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ABSTRACT

Past U.S. policies toward Indian and other Native American languages have attempted to suppress the use of the languages in government-operated Indian schools for assimilating Indian children. About 155 Native languages are spoken today in the United States, but only 20 are spoken by people of all ages. The Native American Languages Act of 1990 and the Alaska Native Language Act of 1990 recognize that language is the basis of Native culture and identity. They outline federal policy for preserving and promoting the rights of Native Americans regarding their languages but do not authorize grants for tribally designed and operated language survival and revitalization programs. The Native American Languages Act of 1992 would authorize funds for the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) to award competitive grants to tribal governments and Native American organizations for Native language development and preservation, including establishment of language training programs, development of materials, purchase of recording equipment and computers, transcription and analysis of oral testimony, and conversion of existing facilities. This report includes section by section analysis of the Act, cost estimates, and ANA testimony supporting the Act's aims but criticizing the establishment of a new grant program. (SV)

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102d CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT
102-343

ASSISTING NATIVE AMERICANS IN ASSURING THE SURVIVAL AND CONTINUING VITALITY OF THEIR LANGUAGES

JULY 27 (legislative day, JULY 23), 1992.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MITCHELL (for Mr. INOUYE) from the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2044]

The Select Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 2044), to assist Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill in the nature of a substitute do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act, other than section 3, may be cited as the "Native American Languages Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. GRANT PROGRAM.

The Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2991 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 803A the following new section:

"SEC. 803B. GRANT PROGRAM TO ASSURE THE SURVIVAL AND CONTINUING VITALITY OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to any organization that is—

"(1) eligible for financial assistance under section 803A(a), and

"(2) selected pursuant to subsection (c) of this section,

for the purposes of assisting Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages.

"(b) IN PARTICULAR.—The specific purposes for which grants awarded under subsection (a) may be used include, but are not limited to—

"(1) the establishment and support of community language programs to bring older and younger Native Americans together to facilitate and encourage the transfer of language skills from one generation to another;

"(2) the establishment of programs to train Native Americans to teach native languages to others or to enable them to serve as interpreters or translators;

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"(3) the development, printing, and dissemination of materials to be used for the teaching and enhancement of Native American languages;

"(4) the establishment or support of programs to train Native Americans to produce or participate in television or radio programs to be broadcast in their native languages;

"(5) the compilation, transcription, and analysis of oral testimony to record and preserve Native American languages;

"(6) the purchase of equipment (including audio and video recording equipment, computers, and software) required for the conducting of language programs; and

"(7) if no suitable facility is available, conversion of an existing facility for use as a language program.

"(c) APPLICATIONS.—Grants shall be awarded on the basis of applications that are submitted by any of the entities described in subsection (a) to the Secretary in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe, but the applications shall, at a minimum, include—

"(1) a detailed description of the current status of the language to be addressed, including a description of any existing programs in support of that language;

"(2) a detailed description of the project for which a grant is sought;

"(3) a statement of objectives that are consistent with the purposes of this section; and

"(4) a plan to preserve the products of the language program for the benefit of future generations and other interested persons.

"(d) COLLABORATING ORGANIZATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—If a tribal government or other eligible applicant determines that the objectives of its proposed Native American language program would be accomplished more effectively through a partnership with a school, college or university, the applicant may designate such an institution as a collaborating organization.

"(2) BENEFITS.—As a collaborating organization, an institution may become a co-beneficiary of a grant under this Act.

"(3) MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—Matching requirements may be met by either, or both, the applicant and its collaborating institution.

"(e) LIMITATIONS ON FUNDING.—

"(1) SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a grant under this section shall cover not more than 90 percent of the cost of the program that is assisted by the grant. The remaining 10 percent contribution—

"(A) may be in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including plant, equipment, or services; and

"(B) may originate from any source (including any Federal agency) other than a program, contract, or grant authorized under this Act.

"(2) DURATION.—A grant under this section may be for up to 3 years.

"(f) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer grants under this section through the Administration for Native Americans."

SEC. 4. NATIVE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the "Native American Educational Assistance Act".

(b) AGREEMENT TO CARRY OUT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into an agreement with the National Captioning Institute, Inc., for the purpose of carrying out a demonstration project to determine the effectiveness of captioned educational materials as an educational tool in schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(c) REPORT.—Prior to the expiration of the 12-month period following the date of the agreement entered into pursuant to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the Congress the results of the demonstration project carried out pursuant to such agreement, together with his recommendations.

(d) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 816 of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 2992d) is amended—

(1) by striking out "sections 803(d) and 803A" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 803(d), 803A, and 803B"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of section 803B, $1,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997."

PURPOSE

S. 2044 would amend the Native American Programs Act to authorize the Administration for Native Americans to award grants to tribal governments and Native American organizations to help assure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages. It would also authorize the Secretary of Interior to enter into an agreement with the National Captioning Institute to determine the effectiveness of captioned educational materials in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

BACKGROUND

Earlier policies. The history of past policies of the United States toward Indian and other Native American languages is well documented. For most of the past century, the policy was that described in 1887 by then-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, J.D.C. Atkins:

> The instruction of Indians in the vernacular is not only of no use to them, but is detrimental to the cause of education and civilization, and it will not be permitted in any Indian school over which the Government has any control, or in which it has any interest whatever.

Atkins pointed out, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, that the policy was not a new one. In 1868, the "Peace Commission" named by President Grant declared that schools should be established, children required to attend, and "their barbarous dialect should be blotted out and the English language substituted." He also pointed out that in 1884 the Department of Interior, upon learning that both Dakota and English were being taught in one school, directed the Commissioner to inform the school principal that only English was allowed in instruction. Further, the Department said, "If Dakota or any other language is taught such children, they will be taken away and their support by the Government will be withdrawn from the school."

Of the Several hundred languages that may have existed five hundred years ago in what is today the United States, a noted linguist, Dr. Michael Krauss, estimated that about 155 languages are still spoken or remembered today. Of these, however, only 20 are still spoken by persons of all ages, about 30 are spoken by all adults, about 60 are spoken by middle-aged adults, and 45 are spoken only by the most elderly.

In an essay entitled, "The World's Languages in Crisis," Krauss declared that "Language endangerment is significantly comparable to * * * endangerment of biological species in the natural world. * * * Languages no longer being learned as mother-tongue by children are beyond mere endangerment, for, unless the course is somehow dramatically reversed, they are already doomed to extinction, like species lacking reproductive capacity."

In a 1991 preliminary state-by-state survey of Native languages (established in those states before this century), Krauss reported that sixteen states have three or more languages of varying viabili-

ty. Among these are Oklahoma (23), California (30), and Alaska (20). In five states, two Native American languages are spoken, and in nine states, one language is spoken. In all, Native languages are spoken in 30 states.

As the Select Committee on Indian Affairs observed in its report accompanying the Native American Languages Act of 1990 (Senate Report 101-250), the result of a policy of reprimanding children for using their own languages in school was to make the children feel like foreigners in their classrooms and homelands. "Children were thus rendered incapable of forging a connection between two worlds which seemed so different from one another, yet which would have to be reconciled as it came time to choose future paths."

The Native American Languages Act of 1990. As a first step in repudiating past policies, the Congress enacted the Native American Languages Act of 1990 (P. L. 101-477). In that Act, the Congress declared it to be a policy of the United States:

> To preserve, protect, and promote the rights of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop their languages;
>
> To allow exceptions to teacher certification requirements in Federally-supported programs for Native language teachers and to encourage similar actions by state governments;
>
> To encourage and support the use of Native languages as a medium of instruction to help assure language survival, student awareness, knowledge, and success, and student and community pride;
>
> To encourage state and local education authorities to work with Native American governing bodies and parents to implement these policies;
>
> To recognize the right of Native Americans to use their languages as a medium of instruction in all schools funded by the Department of Interior;
>
> To recognize the right of Native American governing bodies to give official status to their languages for the purpose of conducting their business;
>
> To support the granting of foreign languages credits in colleges and universities for proficiency in Native American languages and the acceptance of such credits for whatever foreign language requirements that may exist; and
>
> To encourage all educational institutions, as appropriate, to include Native American languages as a part of the curriculum.

An additional requirement imposed by the Act mandated that the President direct Federal agencies to give support to the newly defined Native language policy, to evaluate their policies and procedures and the laws governing them to determine what changes might be required, and to deliver their recommendations for changes to existing law one year after enactment of the Act. Despite repeated requests of the Chairman of the Select Committee for such a government-wide report, only the Bureau of Indian Affairs provided a report to the Congress.

Need for new legislation. Even though the 1990 Act was widely applauded as a long-overdue recognition of the right of American Indians and other Native Americans to use their own languages

and to have that right respected by government, it was largely a declaration of policy. It did not provide any authorization for appropriations that would assist tribal governments in pursuing its laudable goals. Without such assistance, there persists the risk that additional languages may be lost.

In its 1989 report accompanying the Alaska Native Language Act of 1990, the Select Committee declared that, "Language is the basis of culture." The report continued:

> History, religion, values, feelings, ideas and the way of seeing and interpreting events are expressed and understood through language. When others place meanings and definitions on words that are from a language that is not their culture, the original meanings of the words and the concepts they represent become lost. When a language is lost or forgotten, the integrity and identity of the group is diminished.
>
> The perpetuation of Native languages is thus an integral part of the continued existence of Native American cultures, heritages, and identities. Language, like religion and other traditional practices, must be fostered if the culture is to survive.

Even though a small number of Federal grants have been made in recent years in support of activities related to Native American languages, including four grants from the Administration for Native Americans for cultural centers, no existing statute specifically authorizes grants for tribally designed and operated language survival and revitalization programs.

Major Provisions of S. 2044

The Native American Languages Act of 1992 (S. 2044) would authorize the Administration for Native Americans to award competitive grants for up to three years to tribal governments and Native American organizations to enable them to conduct activities in support of Native language development and preservation. Such activities could include establishment of language training programs, development of materials, purchase of recording equipment and computers, compilation, transcription, and analysis of oral testimony, and conversion of existing facilities when necessary for the conduct of language programs. Grants, which could not exceed 90 percent of the total costs of the program, would be made from a new authorization of $5 million for fiscal year 1993 and such sums as are necessary in each of the following four fiscal years. Another provision of the Act encourages tribal governments, at their discretion, to establish partnerships with schools, colleges, or universities.

The Act would also authorize the Secretary of Interior to enter into an agreement with the National Captioning Institute, Inc. for the purpose of carrying out a demonstration project to determine the effectiveness of captioning in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools.

Legislative History

S. 2044 was introduced by Chairman Inouye for himself and Vice-Chairman McCain, and Senators Simon, Akaka, Burdick,

Wellstone, DeConcini, and Murkowski on November 24, 1991, and referred to the Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Committee held a hearing on S. 2044 on June 18, 1992.

Committee Recommendation and Tabulation of Vote

On July 2, 1992, the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, with a quorum present, considered an amendment in the nature of a substitute to S. 2044, agreed to an amendment proposed by Senator McCain, and voted unanimously to recommend that the Senate pass the amended substitute to S. 2044.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Section 1. Short title

Section 1 cites the short title as the "Native American Languages Act of 1992."

Section 2. Grant program

Section 2 amends the Native American Programs Act of 1974 by establishing a program of grants to help assure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages.

Section 2(a) provides that all tribal governments and Native American organizations eligible under existing law will be eligible for the new grant program.

Section 2(b) prescribes the purposes for which grants may be used, including community language programs; training programs for teachers, interpreters, and translators; production of materials; training programs for the broadcast media; compilation and transcription of oral testimony; purchase of equipment; and renovation of facilities.

Section 2(c) provides that applications for grants must include descriptions of the status of languages to be addressed, proposed project and objectives, and a plan for the preservation of products.

Section 2(d) provides that applicant organizations may form partnerships with educational institutions, if they desire to do so, in the conduct of language programs.

Section 2(e) provides that grants awarded are to cover 90 percent of the costs and that grants may be awarded for up to three years.

Section 2(f) provides that the grant program will be administered by the Administration for Native Americans.

Section 3. Native Americans Educational Assistance Act

Section 3(a) cites the short title.

Section 3(b) authorizes the Secretary of Interior to enter into an agreement with the National Captioning Institute, Inc. to carry out a demonstration of the educational effectiveness of captioning of educational materials.

Section 3(c) requires the Secretary to report the results of the demonstration to the Congress one year after the agreement is entered into.

Section 3(d) authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

Section 4. Authorization of appropriations

Section 3 clarifies that appropriations for the grant program are separate from the appropriation for social and economic development, and authorizes $5 million in fiscal year 1993 and such sums as are necessary in each of the following four years.

COST AND BUDGETARY CONSIDERATION

The cost estimate for S. 2044, as amended, as provided by the Congressional Budget Office, is set forth below:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 20, 1992.

Hon. DANIEL K. INOUYE
Chairman, Select Committee on Indian Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 2044, the Native Americans Languages Act of 1992, as ordered reported by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs on July 2, 1992. Enactment of S. 2044 would not affect direct spending or receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply to the bill.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER,
Director.

Enclosures.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 2044.
2. Bill title: Native American Languages Act of 1992.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs on July 2, 1992.
4. Bill purpose: To assist Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages.
5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government:

(By fiscal years, in millions of dollars)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Native American languages:					
Estimated authorization level	5	5	5	5	5
Estimated outlays	2	5	5	5	5
Captioning program:					
Estimated authorization level	(1)				
Estimated outlays	(1)				
Bill total:					
Estimated authorization level	5	5	5	5	5
Estimated outlays	2	5	5	5	5

1 Less than $500,000

The costs of this bill fall in budget function 500.

Basis of estimate: S. 2044 would authorize to be appropriated $5 million in fiscal year 1993 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1994 through 1997 to allow the Secretary of the Interior to award grants for the purposes of assisting Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages. Authorization levels for fiscal years 1994 through 1997 were estimated by adjusting the 1993 authorization for anticipated inflation. Estimated outlays assume full appropriation of authorized amounts and are based on historical spending patterns of existing programs.

S. 2044 would also authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an agreement with the National Captioning Institute to study the effectiveness of introducing captioned educational materials into schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Based on discussions with the staff of the National Captioning Institute, CBO estimates the costs of this project to be $300,000, to be spent fully in fiscal year 1993.

6. Pay-as-you-go considerations: Section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 set up pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or receipts through 1995. Because this bill would not affect direct spending or receipts, there are no pay-as-you-go implications.

7. Estimated costs to State and local government: None.

8. Estimate comparison: None.

9. Previous CBO estimate: None.

10. Estimate prepared by: Joshua Leichter.

11. Estimate approved by: C.G. Nuckols, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

Regulatory Impact Statement

Paragraph 11(b) of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate requires each report accompanying a bill to evaluate the regulatory and paperwork impact that would be incurred in carrying out the bill. The Committee believes that S. 2044 will have a minimal impact on regulatory or paperwork requirements.

Executive Communications

On June 18, 1992, the Committee received the following testimony from the Administration for Native Americans, Administration for Children and Families, Department of Health and Human Services, on S. 2044:

> Statement by Dominic J. Mastrapasqua, Deputy Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans Administration for Children and Families U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
>
> Thank you for the opportunity to testify on S. 2044, the "Native American Languages Act of 1991." Commissioner S. Timothy Wapato sends his warm greetings to the Committee and would be here this morning to testify on this legislation if it were not for a long-standing out-of-town commitment.

S. 2044 would establish a new grant program to tribes and Native American organizations to assist Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages. While the Administration fully supports the concept of preserving Native American languages, we do not support the establishment of a new grant program within the Administration for Native Americans (ANA). ANA already has sufficient authority to carry out the purpose of S. 2044 under the Native American Programs Act of 1974.

In addition, we have several other concerns about this bill. We object to the 10 percent grantee match as proposed in Section 2 of S. 2044. Currently, grant authorities under the Native American Programs Act require 20 percent matching by the grantee. We see no justification for reducing the matching requirement for this new grant authority. Moreover, as a generally policy matter, we object to the use of other Federal dollars to satisfy the required grantee match. We recognize that this provision may have been included in order to ensure that the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) funded schools eligible for grants under this bill. However, we believe BIA funded school eligibility should be addressed in a different manner.

The goal of the Native American Programs Act is to promote social and economic self sufficiency among Native populations. This goal is sufficiently broad to encompass the purposes of preserving native culture and language, and ANA already provides funding to eligible organizations for this purpose. In the last few years, ANA has received an increasing number of grant applications from Tribes and organizations which focus on enhancing and strengthening tribal governmental structures through cultural heritage preservation activities.

Language maintenance, and in some cases, language renewal is a critical measure of the strength of a society. In fact, three current major studies focus on the effect and impact of Native languages on the social and economic circumstances of Native Americans. These studies attribute the loss and decline of these languages as a direct contributory factor to the black socio-economic situation of these societies. Both the White House Conference on Indian Education and the recently completed Indian Nations at Risk Task Force strongly recommended the inclusion of native languages in the development of overall strategies designed to assist all Native Americans.

A recent University of Minnesota study concerning "the State of Native American Youth Health" states, unequivocally, that efforts to address the many problems which face Native American youth must be built on the cultures, religions and traditions of American Indians and Alaskan Native communities. The study further states that "then and only then can we be assured that the solutions sought will be rooted in community values so critical to their success."

As one of our grantees put it, "teaching our language is important for the tenacity of the spirit. The way our life is viewed and our values expressed is through our traditional language. It is different than the European world view. Our world is described in an active alive way. Language is the bedrock upon which tradition and ritual is premised; the culture rests upon this. If a person has respect they lead a life of harmony. Our language teaches our people the right thing to do."

In response to these concerns, in 1990 President Bush signed into law the "Native American Languages Act" (Title I, Public Law 101-477). This legislation invests the United States government with the responsibility to work together with Native Americans to ensure the survival of cultures and languages unique to Native America. This law declares that it is the policy of the United States to "preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages."

Due at least in part to these legislative efforts, over the past several years there has been a significant cultural renaissance in Native American communities. Because of this renewed interest in the preservation of Native American languages, ANA has included among its funded activities language preservation and enhancement in its Coordinated Discretionary Program (CDP) to develop Native American Cultural Centers. Four grants were awarded for this purpose in FY 1991.

In summary, we recognize that language preservation and enhancement are important to the continuation of Native American cultures. The Administration for Native Americans will continue efforts to promote these activities throughout the Native American community. I thank you for the opportunity to testify and would be happy to answer any questions.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with subsection 12 of rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee notes the following changes in existing law (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law which no changes are proposed is shown in roman):

Native American Programs Act of 1974

SEC. 801. This title may be cited as the "American Programs Act of 1974."

* * * * * * *

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR NATIVE AMERICAN PROJECTS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 803R. GRANT PROGRAM TO ASSURE THE SURVIVAL AND CONTINUING VITALITY OF NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall aware grants to any organization that is—

(1) eligible for financial assistance under section 804(a); and

(2) selected pursuant to subsection (c) of this section;

for the purpose of assisting Native Americans in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages.

(b) IN PARTICULAR.—The specific purposes for which grants awarded under subsection (a) may be used include, but are not limited to—

(1) the establishment and support of community language programs to bring older and younger Native Americans together to facilitate and encourage the transfer of language skills from one generation to another;

(2) the establishment of programs to train native Americans to teach native languages to others or to enable them to serve as interpreters or translators;

(3) the development, printing, and dissemination of materials to be used for the teaching and enhancement of Native American languages;

(4) the establishment or support of programs to train Native Americans to produce or participate in television or radio programs to be broadcast in their native languages;

(5) the compilation transcription, and analysis of oral testimony to record and preserve Native American languages;

(6) the purchase of equipment (including audio and video recording equipment, computers, and software) required for the conducting of language programs; and

(7) if no suitable facility is available, conversion of an existing facility for use in a language program.

(c) APPLICATIONS.—Grants shall be awarded on the basis of applications that are submitted by any of the entities described in subsection (a) to the Secretary in such form as the Secretary shall prescribe, but the applications shall, at a minimum, include—

(1) a detailed description of the current status of the language to be addressed, including a description of any existing programs in support of that language;

(2) a detailed description of the project for which a grant is sought;

(3) a statement of objectives that are consonon; with the purposes of this section; and

(4) a plan to preserve the products of the language program for the benefit of future generations and other interested persons.

(d) COLLABORATING ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If a tribal government or other eligible applicant determines that the objectives of its proposed Native American language program would be accomplished more effectively through a partnership with a school, college or university, the applicant may designate such an institution as a collaborating organization.

(2) BENEFITS.—As a collaborating organization, an institution may become a co-beneficiary of a grant under this Act.

(d) MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—Matching requirement may be met by either, or both, the applicant and its collaborating institution.

(e) LIMITATIONS ON FUNDING.—

(1) SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, a grant under this section shall cover not more than 90 percent of the cost of the program that is assisted by the grant. The remaining 10 percent contribution—

(A) may be in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated, including plant, equipment, or services; and

(B) may originate from any source (including any Federal agency) other than a program, contract, or grant authorized under this Act.

(2) DURATION.—A grant under this section may be for up to 3 years.

(f) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer grants under this section through the Administration for Native Americans.

* * * * * * *

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 816. (a) there are authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this title (other than [sections 803(d) and 803A] *sections 803(d), 803A, and 803B*) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990, and 1991.

* * * * * * *

(e) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of section 803B, $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1993, and such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

○